

After the Committee of Twenty-Five was assembled, they moved their meeting to the Merchant's Association rooms for a meeting at 3:30 in the afternoon. After discussion of methods to implement the resolutions, the committee drew up a list of men they perceived as leaders and representatives of the African American community. These men, called the Committee of Colored Citizens (CCC), were attorneys, businessmen, laborers, ministers, and politicians.⁷¹ The whites on the Committee of Twenty-Five then planned to issue a summons to the CCC for them to appear before the white leaders at six o'clock that evening to hear the demands of the whites regarding Manly and the situation in the city.

The following named colored citizens of Wilmington are requested to meet a committee of citizens appointed by authority of the meeting of business men and taxpayers held this morning at 6 o'clock

⁷¹ The Committee of Colored Citizens were Dr. J. H. Alston, Richard Ashe, Salem J. Bell, Henry Brown, John H. Brown, John Carroll, John Goins, Elijah Green, Henry C. Green, Henry Green, James P. Green, Josh Green, William Everett Henderson, John Holloway, Daniel Howard, John Harriss Howe, John T. Howe, David Jacobs, David Jones, Rev. Lee (of St. Stephen's), J. W. Lee, Alex Mallett, Dr. T. R. Mask, Thomas C. Miller, William A. Moore, Carter Peamon, James Pearson, Robert B. Pickens, Isham Quick, Robert Reardon, Thomas Rivera, Frederick Sadgwar, Armond Scott, Rev. James W. Telfair. A handwritten copy of the list of men identified as the Committee of Colored Citizens, including check marks for contact and some with an "x" by their name, is in the Waddell papers in Chapel Hill. Federal appointees such as John C. Dancy and John E. Taylor, although prominent leaders of the African American community, were not among those called to the meeting because of the fear of federal intervention. *Wilmington Messenger*, November 10, 1898; *Morning Star*, (Wilmington), November 10, 1898; Alfred Moore Waddell Papers, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

*this evening at the Merchants' Rooms, Seaboard Air Line building on Front Street to consider a matter of grave consequence to the negroes of Wilmington*⁷²

At the appointed hour, the committees met to discuss the resolutions passed earlier in the day. The black representatives sat across the table from the whites in a rigidly controlled meeting. Waddell "presented the resolutions as an ultimatum" and "firmly explained the purpose of the meeting." Waddell would not entertain discussion, and the black men were told in simple terms that they should "use their influence in carrying out the resolutions." Rev. W. H. Lee spoke up and indicated that he would advise Manly and his family to leave, and William Henderson stated that he thought the *Record* could be moved with the Manlys.⁷³ There being no more discussion, the Committee of Twenty-Five gave the CCC until 7:30 the next morning to provide Waddell a reply "as to whether the resolutions will be complied with without the use of strong measures."⁷⁴

Another tense night of readiness faced both whites and blacks on the ninth. The CCC left the meeting with Waddell and reconvened at David Jacobs' barber shop on Dock Street between Water and Front Streets to draft a reply. The CCC's response

⁷² Hayden's *Story of The Wilmington Rebellion*, page 13, indicated that the two committees met at the Cape Fear Club on Front Street. *Wilmington Messenger*, November 10, 1898; *Morning Star*, (Wilmington), November 10, 1898; Alfred Moore Waddell Papers, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

⁷³ Confusion as to whether Manly had already left the city was found in both the white and black communities.

⁷⁴ In a pre-approved plan, Waddell would met the Committee of Twenty-Five at the armory at eight o'clock in the morning of November 10 to provide them with the details of the CCC response. McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington," 684; Ibid.